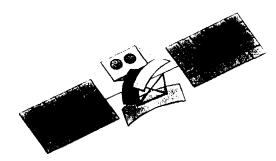


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Civil GPS Service Interface Committee Meeting (CGSIC)

7-9 April 1998, Alexandria (Virginia)



Luc TYTGAT
European Commission
DG 171/4-2



European Commission - Directorate General for Transport

"Towards a Trans-European Positioning and Navigation Network, including a European Strategy for GNSS"

- ◆ Efficient and cost effective systems of navigation and positioning
- ♦ High levels of safety
- ♦ Security and defence considerations
- ◆ World market: equal opportunities for Europe
- ◆ Adequate control of the system



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2 STEP APPROACH

GNSS-1

- early benefits from GPS/GLONASS
- a European contribution: EGNOS
- a consistent approach SBAS/GBAS
- a positive environment for European industry

GNSS-2

◆ satellite-based navigation, positioning and timing services from a system designed for civil use

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GNSS improving the transport system:

- ◆ multimodal approach
- ♦ international cooperation
- ◆ a 2 step approach (GNSS1- GNSS2)

GNSS and other applications

♦ leisure, fisheries, fraud prevention, natural risk management, earth observation, humanitarian actions

GNSS creating new markets opportunities



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Overall Strategy

3 options to ensure an effective E.U. role in the long term development of GNSS:

- ♦ joint developments by all the major players
- ◆ E. U. with one or more international partners
- ♦ independent development by E.U.

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Overall Strategy

Urgent action is required to establish whether the E.U. can obtain:

- * firm guarantees of service
- ♦ full European participation in design, development and operation
- ◆ fair opportunities for European industry

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GNSS-2 options:

- space configuration and lifetime
- optimum performance levels
- other users (telecom, military)
- certification and guarantees
- ◆ GPS/GLONASS enhancement



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Industry

- ◆ fair and free competition
- ◆ intellectual property rights
- ◆ Public Private Partnerships

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International dimension

- feasibility of agreements? (US, Russia)
- interoperability arrangements
- regional cooperation
- ◆ international organisations



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Institutional issues

- ◆ European Tripartite Group
- a suitable body to regulate services (EGNOS)
- an operational structure (service guarantor and an operator)
- civil/military interface



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Financing

- "options for charging for GNSS-1 and 2 services should be explored"
- ♦ Community contribution to:
 - → EGNOS (1995-1999) 50 MECU; totalcost MECU
 - → Possibility of EGNOS FOC; additional cost 130 MECU
 - → Support development in third countries would be needed; cost 50 MECU (South America, Caribbean, Eastern Europe, CIS)
 - → GNSS-2: 300 4000 MECU



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- ◆ financial planning: cost/benefit analysis; TENs + 5th Framework Program
- charging options:
 - in line with infrastructure charging policy but:
 - * GPS, GLONASS: free service may limit users willingness to pay for a new service
 - * broad range ofpotential users difficult to identify and charge (consultation to take place)



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Council Conclusions

- ◆ confirm the importance of GNSS for Europe
- ◆ reaffirm the need to continue with EGNOS implementation
- ◆ calls 'on the Commission to assess the feasibility of joint development and to ensure GNSS-2 options remains open